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General Information Series

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Do we want to be **FARMERS**

An Outline of Information for use in
Young Farmer Discussion Programs



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOW TO USE THIS MATERIAL

THIS discussion paper has been prepared for use in five young-farmer meetings. It should provide five programs of perhaps 45 minutes each.

Using the general theme: "Do we want to be farmers?" (and we might add "farmers' wives?"), advantages and disadvantages of farming as a career, and why and how farmers are cooperating with the Government to remove some of the disadvantages, are discussed.

A suggested discussion leader's outline has been placed at the beginning of each of the five parts. It is intended to be a helpful guide to draw out discussion, but the leader need not follow it exactly.

In preparation for the program in each of the five meetings, every member should read and study the paper in advance.

A discussion leader should be selected to ask questions and direct the talk along profitable channels. This discussion leader may be an older member, or the adult leader, or some adult in the community.

To help the discussion leader, a team of two or three may be chosen to especially prepare themselves in advance. These team members can greatly help the discussion by contributing information when the meeting lags, and by helping the leader keep the talk on the subject at hand.

The leader's job is to open the meeting and ask leading questions which will develop the theme. He should discourage any one member from talking too long or too often. On the other hand, he should not suppress free expression of opinion, even though that opinion be not to his liking. At the end, the leader should summarize what has been said, or call upon some member to do so.

Each program should be so interesting that the members will want to read more on the subject. The reference reading cited on the last page is a guide, but it is far from complete. It will pay each club to secure copies of the publications listed, and others, and to have them available for loan.

The programs should lead to study of the Government conservation programs as they are working out in the community, and should result in active help on the part of young farmers in making them succeed.

Suggestions of what young farmers may do to aid conservation programs are:

(1) Make a survey of local fertility and soil erosion problems in the community.

(2) Help dad make a conservation program for the farm.

(3) Take 1 to 5 acres for a soil-conservation demonstration.

(4) Put on one or more agricultural conservation public programs, inviting the entire community to attend. Parts 2, 3, 4, and 5 might be used as the basis, either combining them or treating them separately.

PART 1

Advantages of Farm Life

Suggested Outline for Discussion Leader

1. How many want to live on a farm? Why?
2. How many don't want to live on a farm? Why?
3. Do you think you could have better food if you live in the city?
4. Do you think you would live in a better house in the city?
5. Will you likely wear poorer clothes if you live on a farm?
6. Is farm life healthier than city life?
7. Where are your chances for long life better—city or country?
8. Will you have a better chance to make money in the city?
9. Where will you be more apt to accumulate wealth—city or country?
10. Do you think you will like office or factory work better than farm or farm home work?
11. Does love of work make up for some other disadvantages?
12. Where will your home life be more enjoyable, in the city or on the farm?
13. Where do you find larger families—country or city? Why?
14. Can the cities grow without migration from the farms?
15. Is declining population good or bad for America?
16. Again, how many want to live on the farm? How many in the city?
17. *Summary of the advantages and disadvantages of farm life* by leader or some chosen member.

I. INTRODUCTION



MOST youngsters love the farm. As they gain in years, however, there often comes a change. They hear and see things formerly not noticed: The money worries of dad, the cares and disappointments of mother, the meager return for a year's hard labor, the occasional destruction of crops by drought and insects, and most disturbing—the apparent pleasures of life in town. The broad highway leads to places where it is plain there is money a-plenty, and stores, and shows, and company. The concrete road becomes the symbol of escape from a hard life of limited pleasure to a life believed to be freer and of larger returns.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

Most young men and women come face to face with the necessity of deciding what they want to do with their lives, where they want to live, and what they want to do. In years gone by many of them



City bread lines held 2 million boys on the farm

have decided farm life is too lacking in comfort and opportunity, and have heeded the call of the city. For generations the farm has furnished America the fresh virile blood that has built the cities.

The depression arrested this cityward movement. Repelled by unemployment and city distress, 2 million farm boys and girls who would have moved to the cities in normal times, stayed on the farm during the 1930-35 period. Backed up on the land, this youthful army accounts in large part for the increase of one-half million new farms between 1930 and 1935, with some further increase since 1935. Unfortunately, many of these new farms were carved from old worn-out land, ill suited to farming.

Yet farming under such handicaps may have been better than attempting life in the distressed cities. Even in normal times, not all who have fared forth from the farm found satisfaction in the towns. For every success there have been many failures. In recent years, especially, country boys and girls looked out upon a city world of unemployment and uncertain living. They have seen former farm boys and girls returned during the depression, tired and broken, to the shelter of the old home place. A disquieting suspicion has spread that perhaps the world does not need them.

So it is that the decision to quit the farm forever is not so easy to make now as a generation ago. In these days of widespread unemployment the advantages of farming as a career should not be weighed too lightly. On the other hand, the disadvantages must be faced. Should the decision be to remain in the open country it should be accompanied by a determination to work with others to overcome those disadvantages.

Let us acknowledge at the outset that farmers as a class have been more or less submerged in the rising tide of a city civilization these last 100 years. Farmers have developed a full-size inferiority com-

plex. They have come to regard themselves as city people too often regard them—poor businessmen, unfortunate left-overs on the land, poorly educated, rather behind the times in styles and tastes, a bit laughable, and a little stupid. Because farmers have been somewhat blinded by the surface glories of the city, they have come to think these things may be so.

The point of this discussion is that no satisfying farm life can be developed, no true country civilization evolved, as long as farm people are ashamed of their own. True civilization is the adaptation of a people to its physical, mental, social, and artistic environment. Civilizations are built by virile people who are proud of their own and who are determined to express themselves in ways fitting to their own needs.

LET US BE PROUD OF OURSELVES

If farming is to come into its own as a satisfying way of life, the oncoming generation must quit this unwarranted inferiority complex. Those who would make farming a profession should come to it with heads up, full of pride of occupation, and with that love of the land that makes life close to it good and, for them, the best.

It is in this proud spirit that these suggestions on the pros and cons of farm life are offered for discussion. In all American history there was never a time so ripe for intelligent discussion, for we are undoubtedly at a great turning point. What young men and women now living on farms think and do about farm life will profoundly affect the lives of future generations of farmers.

The theme of this discussion is that farm life offers some real attractions such as good food, long life, chance to acquire property, and a satisfying family life; but that offsetting these are the disadvantages likely to result from relatively low farm prices and low buying power, along with the danger of loss of the best of the soil through erosion and depletion of fertility. What has been proposed to overcome these disadvantages, what is now being done through Government programs, and how young people can help, are sketched for discussion.

II. SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF FARMING

Dr. O. E. Baker, senior agricultural economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, gives the following comments on the relative advantages of living on the farm and living in the city, in Extension Circular 178, and the successor of that publication, Circular 300, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

"THE FARMER HAS BETTER FOOD

"From farm and city surveys made some years ago, it was found the farm families were consuming about 50 percent more protein, 50

percent more calcium, 40 percent more phosphorus, and 30 percent more iron than the standard ration necessary for good nutrition, while the workingmen's families had barely enough protein and had a deficiency of 16 percent in calcium, 10 percent in phosphorus, and 15 percent in iron. The farm families ate 40 to 100 percent more meat, eggs, milk, fruits, and vegetables than did the workingmen's families, which depended more on cereals. It is clear, therefore, that the farm families were well provided with vitamins, whereas the diet of workingmen's families was deficient in this regard. Of course, the people with larger incomes in the cities can eat more adequate food.

"CLOTHING AND HOMES NOT SO GOOD

"It is with reference to clothing and equipment of the house that farm families live more poorly than do city families. In the surveys



*Farm families eat more eggs, milk, fruit,
and vegetables*

just referred to, made by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor, it was found that in families having an income of less than \$1,200 the farm family spent \$117 for clothing and the industrial family spent \$150, whereas in families with incomes of \$1,800 to \$2,400, farm families spent \$307 and the industrial families spent \$381. With regard to the house, the farm

houses had more rooms than the city houses, but had fewer modern conveniences. Only about 6 percent of the farm houses were completely modern. This is one of the great lacks of farm life—home conveniences and comforts.

"THE FARMER LIVES LONGER

"Despite poor sanitary facilities in the average farm home, it is probable that there is less sickness among the farming population than among the city population, and there is statistical evidence that the duration of life is considerably longer. Relative to duration of life, statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. estimate, primarily on the basis of the vital statistics reported by the Federal census, that in 1930 the rural white boy baby at birth could expect to live to be 62 years old, whereas the urban white boy baby would live

to be less than 57. For girl babies the corresponding figures are 65 and 61 years. For young people 20 years of age, who have survived the dangers of infancy and youth, the expectation of life for the rural white male is 48 years and for the urban 44, for the rural white female 50 years and for the urban 47 years. In other words the new-born child is likely to live 4 or 5 years longer if he lives his life on a farm than he would in a city, and the young people 20 years of age are likely to live 3 or 4 years longer in the country than in the city. At all ages from 10 to 40 the rural expectation of life is about 4 years longer than the urban for males and 3 years longer for females.

"THE FARMER ACCUMULATES MORE WEALTH

"The distribution of wealth is much more unequal in the cities than on the farm. Apparently 80 percent, possibly 90 percent, of the people own less than 10 percent of the property in the cities. On the other hand, if mortgaged farms are a fair sample of all farms, and they probably are, 80 percent of the farmers own 45 percent of the farm property according to the 1925 census. [In all probability a similar situation exists today, although comparable farm figures are not available, Dr. Baker says.] It would seem safe to say that the distribution of wealth is at least fourfold more equable in the farm population than in the city population.

"Briefly, the situation may be summarized by saying that there is the possibility of a young man or woman who moves from the farm to the city becoming many times richer, but there is a strong *probability* that he or she will die poorer in the city than on the farm. Wealth in the city is in no small measure the result of chance, a gamble by millions of people for big stakes in which a few thousand win. Wealth in the country, on the other hand, is normally the result of hard work, managerial ability, and thrift.

"THE FARMER MAY ENJOY HIS WORK

"For the farmer who realizes the significance of his work, I believe there is no occupation that affords more substantial enjoyment. Ruskin, the great English author and art critic, wrote many years ago that 'There is no wealth but life.' The farmer deals with life—plant life, animal life, and human life. Crops are planted and harvested year after year. Individual plants die and disappear, but the production of wheat and corn and cotton goes on without end. The farmer raises horses and cattle and chickens. Individual animals are slaughtered or die, but the species persists.

"Agriculture is based on this fact of reproduction and the continuity of life. The farmer is constantly dealing with this eternal life. It is a life subject to modification, however, as witness the dairy cow,

whose production of milk has been increased twofold, possibly threefold, within a century. The farmer is the heir of all the ages, with an opportunity, through animal breeding particularly, to benefit all the ages to come.

"THE FARMER HAS A FULLER HOME LIFE

"It is this knowledge of and respect for life, that is one reason I believe, why farm people emphasize home life. . . . Now, home life is the great need of the Nation today, and I want my boy to live among people who realize the importance of home life.

"The cities are leading the Nation down the same path of depopulation and decline that the Roman Empire followed nearly two millenniums ago. In 1920 there were just about enough children in the cities of over 100,000 population to keep their population stationary. The cities grew because of immigration from Europe and migration from the farms. In 1930 the census showed from 20 to 25 percent deficit in these large cities in number of children necessary to keep the population stationary. In the small cities there was 10 percent deficit.

"On the other hand, in the village population there was a 30-percent surplus in children and in the farm population a 50-percent surplus above the number required to maintain a stationary population.

"With immigration from Europe now greatly reduced, it is clear that the cities are dependent on farm and village population, not only for a permanent increase of population, but to prevent a decline a decade or two hence. If the birth rate declines much further and no increase in immigration is permitted, the natural increase of the rural population will not be enough to prevent a decline in the urban population, nor in the total population of the Nation. Young people who move to the cities must realize the grave danger that their families will die out."

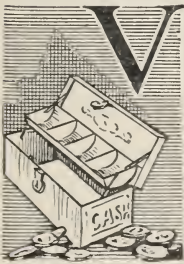
PART 2

Tendency to Low Net Farm Income

Suggested Outline for Discussion Leader

1. Is there much complaint at home about low farm prices?
2. Do you think farm prices are as high as they should be, considering prices for other things? Are they too high?
3. Do your folks consider that farm prices are nearly always too low?
4. Why do we so often have surpluses of farm products?
5. Why didn't we have surpluses very often before the World War?
6. How did the war expand our American cultivated farm lands?
7. How much have tractors and automobiles destroyed the market for some of our farm feeds?
8. Is increase in population keeping up with increased farm production? Why?
9. How did the war of 1914-18 cut off much of our foreign farm market? Can we well do without it?
10. What bolstered the foreign market up during the 1920's? Did tariffs hurt?
11. As surpluses piled up, what became of farm buying power?
12. What did industry do to keep up high prices for manufactured products? Did this help the farmer?
13. With industry restricting production and the farmer producing freely, what do you think of the prospect for satisfactory farm prices in the future?
14. *Summary* by discussion leader, or some chosen member.

WHY WAS FARM BUYING POWER LOW?



VIEWING some of the disadvantages of farming, we find looming up as most serious the tendency of farm buying power to be low. How can we account for this tendency? It comes largely from the fact that the farmer produces freely on an overexpanded farm acreage and sells his products in a free competition market. Farm production tends to be larger than demand, and prices tend to be low. On the other hand, the farmer buys goods in a market in which prices are kept up by the policy of controlled production in industry.

To understand this better, let's review a little history.

AGRICULTURE'S DISTRESS AFFECTS INDUSTRY

Over a span of 100 years farmers swarmed westward over America. Industry took manufacture from the homes and centered it in factories. Steamships and railroads brought world markets closer. The settlement of the American West gave access to the cheapest food in the world. American industry grew with European, and farming

kept pace with industry. American cities multiplied and grew in size; free immigration swelled the population; and the farmer found no lack of mouths to feed. Agriculture had its growing pains, but was strong and healthy.

AGRICULTURE BECOMES ILL

After its burst of prosperity, caused by the World War, Agriculture fell ill. The boom of war days had caused farmers to plow up 40 million acres of grassland. Land values had gone up, and mortgage debts had more than doubled from 1910 to 1920.

After the war, automobiles and tractors replaced horses. By 1930 at least 35 million acres of land that had produced food for work stock were no longer needed for that purpose but still were planted.

The situation for the farmer was made still worse by a decided slowing up of population growth. In 1922 the restricted immigration law was passed. The birth rate, which had been falling slowly for a century, began to decline even more sharply. Instead of having 1,250,000 new customers every year, as had been true ever since the Civil War, the farmer since 1922 has had only 500,000 persons to increase his market each year.

When both foreign and domestic markets were restricted, industry was able to adjust itself at least in part by curtailing production. This curtailment, however, stopped machines, closed factories, slashed pay rolls, and forced millions of men into the streets. Without wages these unemployed could not buy as before, either from agriculture or from industry. Whereas industry, by restricting production, managed to hold its prices on a fairly firm basis, agriculture, with no national program, found its prices falling with its markets.

THE HARDEST BLOW—FOREIGN MARKETS RESTRICTED

American farmers always had shipped large quantities of products to Europe because they could produce more cheaply and because America owed Europe debts which were paid in part by shipping cheap farm stuff abroad. When the war was over the American farmer did not have any more cheap foodstuffs to ship. Besides, America no longer owed Europe money. Instead, Europe owed America a great deal of money.

Consequently, the farmer's world market was in serious danger, especially since Europe, with the recent war in mind, had begun trying to live at home. Some of the foreign foodstuffs Europe needed could be bought more cheaply from Australia, Canada, and Argentina—expanding farm countries with low cost of production. On top of all this, America increased its tariffs, which meant that it became harder for Europe to sell this country manufactured goods and as much harder for us to sell her our farm stuffs.

PART 3

What Can Be Done To Increase Income?

Suggested Outline for Discussion Leader

1. Do you think cutting costs of production will solve the problem?
2. Will cooperative marketing assure the farmer prosperity? What are the prospects of restoring farm markets by enlarging foreign trade?
3. How will the farmer fare if we "live at home" as a nation? As individual farmers?
4. Do you think Government price fixing will help the farmer?
5. What if industry would produce to capacity regardless of price?
6. Do you think finding new uses for farm products will help?
7. Suppose we do nothing, let Nature take its course?
8. *Summary* by discussion leader, or some chosen member.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES



AND SO it is that farm buying power tends to be low.

Unless permanent remedies are adopted, this buying power will fall again. Is there any way out—anything that the oncoming generation of farmers can do to keep farm buying power at levels which are high enough to maintain high living standards?

A number of ways have been suggested.

Among them are the following: (1) Increase efficiency, thereby cutting cost of production; (2) market cooperatively, thereby cutting cost of distribution; (3) reopen foreign markets; (4) increase economic self-sufficiency, both as farmers and as a Nation, by living on what can be produced at home; (5) fix prices to guarantee cost of production; (6) induce industry to produce to capacity, as the farmer has done, and thereby cause industrial prices to fall in strict accordance with the law of supply and demand, and so bring about a parity between industrial prices and farm prices; (7) find new industrial uses for farm products, thereby expanding the farm market; (8) adopt insurance against crop failure, thereby insuring farm buying power against a marked decline in bad crop years; (9) adjust production to national and export needs, thereby eliminating price-depressing surpluses; and (10) return to the "let Nature take its course" adjustment of 1932, that is, doing nothing at all.

CUTTING COST OF PRODUCTION

For 150 years farmers have been working to increase their yields. It is well known that within certain limits larger yields mean lower costs. Better farm methods, encouraged by county agents, vocational agriculture teachers, colleges, farm papers, and others, have enabled some farmers to make larger profits.

Farmers are unanimous, however, in declaring that costs, with the best of present machinery and methods, cannot be reduced to the point where there is any profit left in 5-cent cotton, 30-cent wheat, and 3-cent hogs—farm price levels of 1932.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING WITH GOVERNMENT AID

In spite of the belief that farmers will not stick together in cooperative efforts, a great deal of success has been achieved in efforts to organize cooperative selling and buying associations.

However, no way has yet been worked out, without Government aid, for protecting the majority of loyal cooperators from the unbridled acts of the noncooperating minority. Furtherance of Government aid in this respect may result in definite increases in farm income.

REOPENING OF FOREIGN MARKETS

If the United States is to regain its former foreign markets for farm goods, Americans must buy from abroad. If this country wants to export more farm stuffs it must import more manufactured or other goods from foreigners. Exporting and importing are merely trading of goods back and forth.

The reciprocal-trade agreements worked out with many countries in the last few years represent a determined effort to open up foreign trade on a safe basis.

However, the uncertainty of world events and other factors suggest that our foreign trade may not soon return to the level of the 1920's. (1) The European War that started in 1939 disturbed international trade in many ways. (2) The war continued and intensified the wave of nationalism that caused many countries in recent years to live at home and buy as little as possible from abroad. (3) The nations involved in the war or operating on a wartime basis have taken steps to greatly increase their home production of agricultural commodities and thus reduce their purchases from this country. (4) A large part of our foreign sales in the 1920's was based on loans to foreign countries. Under conditions now prevailing such a loan policy is not likely to be revived. (6) Even after the war has been settled the making of trade agreements is bound to be slow.

LIVING AT HOME AS A NATION OR AS FARMERS

Those who favor the "live at home" policy point out that America has a generous share of the world's resources and only 6 percent of the world's population. They believe we can sell little or nothing abroad, and buy little or nothing from foreigners, and find plenty of market in America for all our products.

True, we could follow such a policy better than any other nation, but the price would be lower living standards for the American people. Farmers might be harder hit by such a course than other classes of people. First, the farmer has come to depend on the foreign market to sell 10 percent or more of his production. If these sales are abandoned, it means that Americans must consume the difference or farming must be reduced. The latter alternative would seem to be the likely result from such a policy. Sales of manufactured products may be increased almost indefinitely if people have money to buy; but, although diets may vary in quality, there is a definite limit to how much people can eat.

LIVING AT HOME ON THE FARM

In living at home on the farm, farmers might produce practically all of the food for their families, going without what could not be produced on the farm. This, however, would mean lowering their present standards of living. There is one other factor that makes this plan impossible for most farmers. They owe so much money that they must sell some of their products in order to meet debts. If farmers owned their farms and were clear of debt, the plan might work; but it would not provide a very high standard of living.



*There's a limit to the amount of food
that any family can eat*

PRICE FIXING FOR COST OF PRODUCTION

The method of assuring "cost of production" prices by Government price fixing alone is open to serious question. If this method were

adopted, one of five things would be almost certain to happen sooner or later:

(1) The Government would take over large quantities of farm products and accumulate huge supplies as the Farm Board did, or

(2) The Government would sell its supplies at a loss, making up the difference out of the Federal Treasury, or

(3) The Government would fix prices of farm products at cost of production, but would not take over any quantity of these products, in which event farmers or middlemen would find farm products accumulating on their hands, or

(4) The Government-fixed prices would in practice generally be disregarded, or

(5) Much more drastic control of production and marketing would be undertaken by the Government to support the prices it had named.

INDUCING INDUSTRY TO PRODUCE TO CAPACITY

It has long been the custom of industry to maintain high price levels by limiting its production to what the market will take at what are regarded as "fair" prices. Industry reduced its production by about half from 1929 to 1932. Industry thus forced millions of men out into the streets. If industry were to produce to capacity, it would put many of the unemployed back to work and restore their lost buying power. Prices would drop and parity might be brought about, but it would be at a lower level. However, there is not much likelihood of inducing industry to do this.

FINDING NEW INDUSTRIAL USES FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Some have suggested that science, particularly chemistry, will be able to find so many new uses for farm products that this alone will solve the farm problem. Everyone agrees that everything possible should be done to further this solution. For years the United States Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations and others have been working with some success in this direction. New uses have been found, for instance, for cottonseed, soybeans, cane stalks, and wood pulp.

That new uses for farm products will absorb the products of some 30 to 50 million surplus acres, however, is questionable. It is also questionable whether such developments would result in maintaining farm prices, since some of the new uses might destroy part of the markets already existing for farm products.

It is a development that should be encouraged, but one which necessarily will be slow and unlikely to be all-sufficient.

INSURING AGAINST CROP FAILURE

With certain crops—such as wheat—which are subject to wide fluctuations in yield from year to year, crop insurance offers definite possibilities for stabilizing general farm buying power. By paying in small crop premiums during years of large production, the farmer can protect himself against losses in years of crop failure by having returned to him in those years a fixed percentage of his normal yield. Thus every year the farmer is assured of a crop to sell. Also, the crop premiums which are removed from the market supply during normal or bumper crops tend to discount market surpluses and price collapses.

Federal crop insurance is now in effect for wheat. It may be extended to other crops later.

ADJUSTING PRODUCTION

As long as crop acreage can produce more than can be marketed at favorable prices, farmers face potential surpluses.

It seems likely that if there is a series of years of normal weather some forms of production adjustment must be maintained to keep farm buying power at a satisfactory level. While production adjustment is not the foremost objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the legislation encourages a shift from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops, and the important soil-depleting crops are also those that tend to be produced in surplus.

LETTING NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE

If nothing is done, farm prices and industrial prices will likely be brought into the kind of adjustment America had in 1932. The American public can have that kind of adjustment without any effort at all—but can it afford to pay the price? This course would be periodically effective, but it would also ruin a large percentage of farmers as well as throw millions of industrial workers out of employment.

The American farmer has an opportunity to choose the kind of adjustment he wants to follow. If he does not make the choice himself on the basis of his own thinking as regards his own and the national good, the choice will be made for him by others, and it may not be entirely to his liking.

PART 4

The Threat of Soil Exhaustion

Suggested Outline for Discussion Leader

1. Are farms in this community getting poorer or better?
2. What signs of erosion have you seen?
3. Does continuous cropping to the same crops each year injure the land?
4. How much land has been damaged in the United States by erosion?
5. How long has it taken the farmer to lose 1 inch of topsoil in some regions?
6. How long did it take Nature to form 1 inch of topsoil?
7. What does erosion cost the United States each year?
8. What accounts for the depletion of our soils? Land hunger? National habit of exploiting all resources? Land speculation? Tenancy?
9. Did low farm prices lead to soil mining?
10. *Summary* by discussion leader, or some member of club.

OUR NATIONAL ATTITUDE

Perhaps the first chapter in soil waste began with our land hunger, our praiseworthy ambition to be independent. This pursuit of the "American dream" of well-being for the common man, coupled with an utter lack of a constructive national land policy, has been one of the great causes of our negligence as regards soil wealth. When we gave our public lands to private citizens we attached no strings except the obligation to pay taxes. Too few American land owners have had or today have any great sense of public trust in their ownership of the land.

With youthful enthusiasm we swept over the continent with our land settlements. The land seemed boundless, the soil inexhaustible. Farmers in some favored regions today are still sure their land will never play out. When land was cheap, if one farm was worn out, another and newer one could easily be found. Without the experiences of older peoples to guide us, we did not know the price that Nature exacts for disturbing her balance of forces. We cut down the trees and plowed up the prairies. We became a Nation of land speculators, and land speculators are not soil conservers. Thus we entered our national career of soil exploitation.

DESTRUCTION BY EROSION

Land speculation hastened erosion. Too many farmers looked outward, away from the farm to another farm or to town or city instead

of toward the land—their own land. They paid scant attention to soil losses through continuous cropping without rotation and through erosion by wind and water.

Seldom noticed in its early stages, erosion moves faster and faster. Not only taking the fertility many times more rapidly than plants remove it, erosion takes the soil itself. It is estimated that erosion has destroyed the productive value of 50,000,000 acres of land in America to date. That, roughly, is five times the total cultivated area of England. Another 50,000,000 acres are in almost as bad a condition. Still another 100,000,000 acres yet in cultivation are seriously impoverished, and another 100,000,000 acres are being depleted at an alarming rate. Thus, a total area of American land approximately 30 times the total cultivated area of England is in danger of being lost to us as productive farm land through the ravages of erosion.

Gully erosion is easy to see, but sheet erosion is seldom detected until whole surfaces are scalped. Millions of acres have been abandoned because of the unseen losses through sheet erosion. It is estimated that 45 percent of the land area of the United States has been damaged by this form of destruction.

A 5-year investigation in Oklahoma shows that the run-off of water from a field continuously cropped in cotton was 11 times as great as from land in Bermuda grass. The soil loss was 670 times greater. Missouri observations over a 14-year period show that even land in a corn-wheat-clover rotation lost nine times as much soil as land in blue grass. These are typical examples.

RATE OF EROSION

No other nation in history has indulged in such a rapid rate of reckless utilization and heedless waste of the wealth which nature has taken thousands of years to store in the soil.

Nature usually requires from 400 to 1,000 years to form 1 inch of topsoil. On much of our land the topsoil—the farm—is only 6 or 7 inches deep. Some of our land is losing an inch of topsoil in a year. The annual losses by washing and blowing, estimated at 3,000,000,000 tons, would cover about 18,000,000 acres an inch deep.

It is predicted that the entire topsoil in some parts of the country will have disappeared entirely within 60 more years unless the destruction is checked. In fertile, level Illinois, boring tests made by Arthur J. Mason indicated that 4 inches or more of rich topsoil, or half the whole, had vanished in the course of 50 years. The more soil is lost, the faster the remainder goes.



Economic pressure forced farmers to mine their soil

DESTRUCTION BY SOIL MINING

The economic pressure which has forced farmers to mine the soil by continuous cropping has been the second great cause of the decline of the soil. Even though the losses in fertility due to overcropping are not nearly so great as those due to erosion and leaching—only about one-seventh as large, according to the National Resources Board—these losses are nevertheless significant. Crops account for more than one-fourth of the yearly disappearance of humus—that soil substance so closely related to crop yields and so important in the matter of water retention. Under a proper crop rotation much of this loss can be avoided; it is continuous cropping without rotation that constitutes the serious drain.

From the Civil War to the end of the nineteenth century the farmer gave the world the cheapest food it had ever known. Soil wealth, which had been ages in the making, was the foundation of our foreign farm export trade. We sold or gave away soil fertility with our cotton, wheat, tobacco, and pork. No wonder we were successful in competition with the farmers of the world!

While farmers supplied America and the world with cheap food and fiber, protective tariffs and other industrial devices kept prices of manufactured goods high. The buying power of farm products was unusually low. That forced production of greater and greater volume to maintain living standards. Soil-mining, the exploitation of the soil, was the inevitable result.

The pressure increased greatly after the World War. We failed to recognize that our swift change from debtor to creditor nation called for lower tariffs to maintain foreign trade. Our farm export market was really destroyed at once, but we did not fully realize

this until 10 years later because we had bolstered up that market with foreign loans. In the meantime, during the war, we had expanded our farm lands; had lost a home market for the product of 35 million acres by shifting from horses and mules to automobiles and tractors; and had further restricted the home market by shutting off most immigration. On top of all this, a sharply declining birth rate had contracted the home market still further.

Farm prices after 1920 were chronically below parity with other prices. To make matters worse, war prosperity boomed land prices and thus created an abnormally heavy debt load on farmers. When foreign loans stopped, foreign farm exports declined, farm surpluses accumulated. The combined pressure brought a complete break in 1932.

The first long chapter in American agriculture, a chapter of soil exploitation, was necessarily at an end.

PART 5

Should the Government Aid the Farmer to Save the Soil?

Suggested Outline for Discussion Leader

1. Why should everybody in America be interested in saving and restoring our soils?
2. What price will farm people have to pay for neglecting the soil? City people?
3. Can the farmer save the soil without Government aid? Why, or why not?
4. If it is to the farmer's best long-time interests to save the soils, why does he not do so?
5. Is it the farmer's fault that he is often too hard up to save and build the soil?
6. What are some of the chief things that need to be done to save the soil?
7. What Government agencies are helping farmers conserve the land?
8. What is the Soil Conservation Service doing? Can you report on anything you have seen?
9. What is the Agricultural Conservation program? What does it aim to do?
10. How is the program working out in this community? Do farmers believe in it? Why, or why not?
11. Who administers the Agricultural Conservation program?
12. Does the farm program have any connection with national defense?
13. Do you think farmers ought to cooperate with these programs?
14. Can you suggest any better way of saving the Nation's soils?
15. *Summary by discussion leader or by some chosen member.*

I. SAVING THE SOIL TO THE NATION'S INTEREST



PLAINLY the Nation must conserve its soil resources if it is to survive. Unless the losses are stopped, it is estimated that in another 60 years half or more of our upland farms will be gone. With them will go much of the farm market for city goods, and many of the indirect investments made in land by people who hold life-insurance policies. With continued soil losses will come higher priced food and fiber. All aside from the tragic effect on the farm population, the Nation, as a whole, cannot afford NOT to save the soil.

THE PRICE OF NEGLECT

The human costs of soil depletion mount high. Farms stripped of their soil wealth mean bankrupt farmers. They mean poorer food, poorer housing, tattered clothing, and undernourished children.

Here, then, is the problem. We have 125,000,000 and more consumers to feed and clothe. We have been doing the job largely by using up or letting waste away the original source of materials for these needs.



This soil must support the farmers and consumers of the future

Next generation's consumers—possibly 15,000,000 more than we are—must look to this soil for their food and clothing. What can we do to farm our soil so as to keep it too, and thus increase our own chances for a good living, as well as those of tomorrow's consumers?

PRIVATE VERSUS PUBLIC INTEREST

Clearly this is a national problem. Should the Government help the farmer solve it? Not if the farmer can handle it unaided, of course, but—can he? Debts and interest and taxes have to be met. The expenses of ordinary living and farm upkeep must be met. However much he may want to engage in conservation farming, the farmer is compelled to exploit his land, in order to make a living.

The problem is complicated by the fact that nearly half our farms are operated by tenants who hold short leases and move frequently. Their best interest seems to lie in extorting from the land, this year, everything it can be made to yield.

The farmer's short-time interests are, after all, the most compelling. Low prices drive him to grow all the cash crops possible. Society may become alarmed for its future food and fiber supplies and may urge conservation. Oppressed by low prices for what he sells, higher prices for what he buys, the farmer finds it difficult to respond even when he knows full well the consequence to his farm, to his children, and to the Nation if he does not.

II. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

More than 3 million farmers united in 1933, under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to stop wasteful production of goods for foreign markets that had vanished, and thus to lift farm prices toward a parity with those of manufactured goods. This effort

gave them opportunity to increase their acreage of conserving crops—grass, and legumes and pasture. By 1939 nearly 6 million farmers were taking part in the program.

However the job may be done, or whoever pays for it, authorities agree that real soil conservation demands a shift to more grasses, legumes, and pasture, restoration of trees on many tracts, and wiser tillage, cropping, and grazing practices.

Terracing and contouring will often be needed, particularly where soil losses are advanced. Vegetation will be used more and more to control erosion. Strip cropping may become the rule over large areas.

The badly damaged land will have to be removed entirely from farm production, for its own sake and that of the people living on it, as well as for protection of the surrounding lands.

All of this will necessarily reduce our acreage of surplus crops, which are notoriously eroding crops. In short, more temperate farming must become the rule if we would save the soil.

III. PRESENT CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

A number of agencies of the Department of Agriculture are making a concerted attempt to correct many of the past mistakes in land use. These agencies include the Extension Service, the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Farm Security Administration, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, each of which is trying to meet some specific phase of the problem.

To make sure that the work is properly coordinated, all active programs are planned under the general direction of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and all are carefully checked by an over-all Agricultural Planning Board before being put into operation. Through the Extension Service and local Land Use Planning Committees, as well as through the local committees of the action agencies, both planning and administration are decentralized as much as is possible under a unified national program.

The specific work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in this broad land-use program is twofold: (1) It promotes soil conservation and the adjustment of acreages of the major soil-depleting crops through the Agricultural Conservation Program; and (2) it promotes a better balance in available market supplies through the Ever-Normal Granary Program.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Through the Agricultural Conservation Program the Federal Government offers to help farmers meet the unavoidable costs of better land use.

Conservation payments are made to individual farmers who cooperate in the program by adopting soil-conserving methods of farming and by adjusting acreages of soil-depleting crops in line with market needs.

The crops designated as "soil-depleting" are, in general, such intensively cultivated row crops as cotton, tobacco, and corn, and such grains as wheat, oats, rye, and barley. Grasses, legumes, forest trees, and forage and green-manure crops are regarded as soil-conserving crops.

Soil-building practices include such measures as contouring, gully control, strip cropping, development of water resources, terracing, seeding of soil-conserving crops, and application of lime or fertilizer to pastures and soil-conserving croplands. These practices tend to check soil erosion and the too-rapid exhaustion of the plant nutrients in the soil.

To simplify the program only one conservation payment is made to each farmer. The amount of the payment is determined by how well the farmer has met the changes in land use required by good farming practice on his farm.

In order to qualify for the maximum amount of payment, a farmer must meet two goals which are set up for his farm. He can meet the first of the goals only by keeping within his acreage allotments for soil-depleting crops. These allotments represent his farm's fair share of national acreages sufficient to produce adequate market supplies of these crops, and both soil and market considerations are best met by not exceeding these allotments. The second goal is for soil-building practices, and represents the extent to which soil practices such as those listed above should be carried out in order to protect and improve the cropland on the farm. Only by meeting both goals can a farmer earn the full conservation payment.

Government payments to farmers under the Agricultural Conservation Program are made in order to meet part of the immediate out-of-pocket costs of carrying out needed conservation measures. With the help of these payments farmers can afford to forego part of the cash income normally derived from soil-depleting crops. Both farmers and consumers are better off in the long run if the farm system of the country is operated economically, efficiently, and without wasting soil resources by erosion and unnecessary exhaustion of plant foods.

THE EVER-NORMAL GRANARY

Just as the Agricultural Conservation Program helps the cooperating farmer adopt land uses and practices best suited to conserving soil, so the Ever-Normal Granary plan points out to him the land uses that are best from the standpoint of available markets, and

helps him market or store his seasonal surplus in the way best suited to conserving his harvest.

It is primarily a plan for stability in farm marketing. Like the Agricultural Conservation Program, it operates on the theory that the farmer should draw on his surpluses in the soil only as he needs them, but in case he overdraws in years of unusually bountiful harvests or in the event of an unexpected decline in market demand, then he himself should store those surpluses until market conditions are normal again. In this way, the individual farmer can make sure that his gains in soil fertility as a result of the Agricultural Conservation Program are not lost through unsatisfactory prices in the market place.

Practical means of carrying out the Ever-Normal Granary plan are provided by: (1) Acreage allotments to guide producers in adjusting acreages of the crops frequently produced in surplus quantities; (2) commodity loans to enable producers to store surpluses in years of excess production; (3) marketing quotas to enable growers to distribute marketings equitably in years when growers themselves decide that storage quotas are advisable; (4) crop insurance to give further stability to supplies by setting up insurance reserves of wheat, and possibly other commodities; (5) free relief distribution to give to the needy and unemployed the benefit of supplies which otherwise would continue to depress the producers' market; and (6) distribution of surplus supplies to low-income families in designated communities under the stamp plan.

HOW THE A. A. A. IS ADMINISTERED

Local administration of the A. A. A. program is provided by community and county committees of farmers, elected by and from the local farmers participating in the program. These committees cooperate with the State Agricultural Extension Services, the Land Use Planning Committees, and other State and Federal agencies. A State committee, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from among farmers in the State, serves to coordinate the local committees with the central administration in Washington. Thus, in addition to carrying out the programs locally, farmers and committees supply data, estimates, and recommendations for planning the A. A. A. and other land-use programs for the Nation as a whole.

THE A. A. A. AS A BULWARK OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

With war now disturbing the entire world, the A. A. A. program has assumed greater importance to the Nation than ever before. International trade has been seriously disrupted and substantial parts

of the foreign markets of our farmers have been lost. Under such circumstances, the A. A. A. is geared to cushion the shock to agriculture. Furthermore, soil conservation and measures to protect farm income constitute a first line of national defense whenever an emergency develops. With the great majority of our farm population cooperating in a national farm plan, this Nation has become more secure against aggression in a world threatened by the rule of force.

SUGGESTED REFERENCE READING

1. The Outlook for Rural Youth, O. E. Baker, Extension Service Circular 223, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
2. Why I Want My Boy To Be a Farmer, O. E. Baker, Extension Service Circular 300, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
3. Rural Youth: Their Situation and Prospects, Bruce L. Melvin and Elma N. Smith, Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Washington, D. C.
4. Facing Cityward, Ruth L. Smith, Extension Service miscellaneous publication 597-39, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
5. How Do Farm People Live in Comparison With City People? Extension Service discussion pamphlet DS-2, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
6. The Opportunity in Agriculture for the Farm Boy, Eugene Merritt, Extension Service Circular 264, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
7. New Frontiers, Henry A. Wallace, published by Reynal & Hitchcock.
8. To Hold This Soil, Russell Lord, miscellaneous publication 321, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
9. Soil Conservation—Its Place in National Agricultural Policy, G-54, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

